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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/688,495	10/17/2003	Bruce A. Mosley	2301-M	1974
22932	7590	05/02/2006	EXAMINER	
IMMUNEX CORPORATION LAW DEPARTMENT 1201 AMGEN COURT WEST SEATTLE, WA 98119			XIE, XIAOZHEN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1646	

DATE MAILED: 05/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/688,495	Applicant(s) MOSLEY ET AL.	
	Examiner Xiaozhen Xie	Art Unit 1646	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 March 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-8 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 October 2003 and 27 September 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Application, Amendments, And/Or Claims

Applicant's amendment of the specification filed 17 October 2003 is acknowledged. Applicant's amendments of the drawing filed 17 October 2003 and 27 September 2004 have been entered.

Election/Restrictions

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-8 are drawn to a method of inhibiting binding of IL-4 to an IL-4 receptor (IL-4R) comprising contacting an IL-4R with an antibody to IL-4R, classified in class 435, subclass 7.1, for example.
- II. Claim 9 is drawn to an antibody to a mammalian IL-4R, classified in class 530, subclass 387.1, for example.

The inventions are distinct, each from each other because of the following reasons:

Inventions I and II are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case, the product as claimed can be used in a materially different method. For instance, the antibody can be used for Western blotting.

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Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter, separate search requirements, and/or different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

During a telephone conversation with Attorney Nathan Machin on 30 March 2006, a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the Invention II, claim 9. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office Action. Claim 1-8 is withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a petition under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and a product claim is subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise include all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be rejoined in accordance with the provisions of MPEP § 821.04. **Process claims that depend from or otherwise include all the limitations of the patentable product** will be entered as a matter of right if the amendment is presented prior to final rejection or allowance,

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whichever is earlier. Amendments submitted after final rejection are governed by 37 CFR 1.116; amendments submitted after allowance are governed by 37 CFR 1.312.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103, and 112. Until an elected product claim is found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained. Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowed product claim will not be rejoined. See "Guidance on Treatment of Product and Process Claims in light of *In re Ochiai*, *In re Brouwer* and 35 U.S.C. § 103(b)," 1184 O.G. 86 (March 26, 1996). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, Applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution either to maintain dependency on the product claims or to otherwise include the limitations of the product claims. **Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder.**

Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

The Application No: 10/104,590 is now patented. The first line of the specification should include updated cross-reference to related applications.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it does not describe the claimed invention. The claimed invention is directed to an isolated antibody that is immunoreactive with an IL-4R, whereas abstract is directed to the polypeptide, polynucleotide and vectors encoding the polypeptide, and method of making and using the polypeptide. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The instant claim is directed to an antibody that is immunoreactive with a mammalian IL-4 receptor (IL-4R) selected from the group consisting of a murine IL-4R protein comprising amino acids 1-785 of Figure 2A-2C and a human IL-4R protein comprising amino acids 1-800 of Figure 4A-4C. What applicant has described in the specification is an isolated antibody that is selectively reactive to a murine IL-4R polypeptide consisting of the amino acid sequence of residues 1-785 of Figure 2A-2C,

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or a human IL-4R polypeptide consisting of the amino acid sequence of residues 1-800 of Figure 4A-4C. Applicant has not provided adequate written description for antibodies that may bind flanking sequences of the murine or human IL-4R polypeptides. There is no teaching what these sequences will be and how long these sequences will be. Thus, the claims encompass a genus of molecules, which vary substantially in composition, and could have very different structural and functional characteristics from the antibody that Applicant has disclosed.

To provide adequate written description and evidence of possession of a claimed genus, the specification must provide sufficient distinguishing identifying characteristics of the genus. The factors to be considered include disclosure of complete or partial structure, physical and/or chemical properties, functional characteristics, structure/function correlation, methods of making of the claimed product, or any combination thereof. In this case, there is not even identification of any particular portion of the structure that must be conserved. Accordingly, in the absence of sufficient recitation of distinguishing identifying characteristics, the specification does not provide adequate written description of the claimed genus.

Vas-Cath Inc. v. Mahurkar, 19USPQ2d 1111, clearly states that “applicant must convey with reasonable clarity to those skilled in the art that, as of the filing date sought, he or she was in possession *of the invention*. The invention is, for purposes of the ‘written description’ inquiry, *whatever is now claimed*.” (See page 1117.) The specification does not “clearly allow persons of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that [he or she] invented what is claimed.” (See *Vas-Cath* at page 1116). As discussed

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above, the skilled artisan cannot envision the detailed chemical structure of the encompassed genus of peptides, and therefore, conception is not achieved until reduction to practice has occurred, regardless of the complexity or simplicity of the method of isolation. Adequate written description requires more than a mere statement that is part of the invention and reference to a method of isolating it. The compound itself is required. See *Fiers v. Revel*, 25 USPQ2d 1601 at 1606 (CAFC 1993) and *Amgen Inc. v. Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.*, 18 USPQ2d 1016.

One cannot describe what one has not conceived. See *Fiddes v. Baird*, 30 USPQ2d 1481 at 1483. In *Fiddes*, claims directed to mammalian FGF's were found to be unpatentable due to lack of written description for that broad class. The specification provided only the bovine sequence.

Therefore, only an isolated antibody that is selectively reactive to a murine IL-4R polypeptide consisting of the amino acid sequence of residues 1-785 of Figure 2A-2C, or a human IL-4R polypeptide consisting of the amino acid sequence of residues 1-800 of Figure 4A-4C, but not the full scope of the claimed antibodies, is adequately described in the disclosure.

Claim 9 is further rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for an isolated antibody that is immunoreactive with a mammalian IL-4R selected from the group consisting of a murine IL-4R protein consisting of amino acid residues 1-785 of Figure 2A-2C, and a human IL-4R protein consisting of amino acid residues 1-800 of Figure 4A-4C, does not reasonably provide enablement for antibodies that are immunoreactive to a murine or human IL-4R

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polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequences set forth above. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to practice the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

The instant claim is directed to an antibody that is immunoreactive with a mammalian IL-4 receptor (IL-4R) selected from the group consisting of a murine IL-4R protein comprising amino acids 1-785 of Figure 2A-2C and a human IL-4R protein comprising amino acids 1-800 of Figure 4A-4C. The specification discloses an isolated antibody that is selectively reactive to a murine IL-4R polypeptide consisting of the amino acid residues 1-785 of Figure 2A-2C, or a human IL-4R polypeptide consisting of the amino acid residues 1-800 of Figure 4A-4C. The specification, however, does not teach how to make or use antibodies that bind to sequences that may flank the recited amino acid sequences. Since the specification does not define what these sequences will be, one of skill in the art would evaluate all non-exemplified antibodies for binding activity. Thus, undue experimentation would be required for the artisan to make and use the invention as broadly claimed.

Due to the large quantity of experimentation necessary to generate the nearly infinite number of antibodies recited in the claims, and screen same for immunoreactive activity with a mammalian IL-4R, the lack of direction/guidance presented in the specification regarding what sequences may flank the recited murine or human IL-4R sequences, the absence of working examples directed to same, the complex nature of the invention, the state of the prior art which establishes the unpredictability of the effects of amino acid sequence changes in antigen on the antigen-antibody interaction,

the breadth of the claims which fails to recite any structural limitations and encompasses sequences that may flank the recited amino acid sequences, undue experimentation would be required of the skilled artisan to make and/or use the claimed invention in its full scope.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claim 9 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 3 of U.S. Patent 5,717,072.

An obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but an examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

Here, claims 1 and 3 of the '072 patent are drawn to an antibody that is immunoactive with an IL-4R polypeptide wherein the IL-4R comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a) amino acids 1-785 of FIGS. 2A-2C; b) amino acids 1-800 of FIGS. 4A-4C; c) amino acids 1-208 of FIGS. 2A; and d) amino acids 1-207 of FIGS. 4A. The antibody of the '072 patent differs from the antibody claimed in the instant application in that the instant antibody is immunoreactive to a murine IL-4R polypeptide comprising the amino acid residues 1-785 of Figure 2A-2C, or a human IL-4R polypeptide comprising the amino acid residues 1-800 of Figure 4A-4C. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 1 and 3 of the '072 patent encompass the antibody of the instant application, and thus anticipate claim 9.

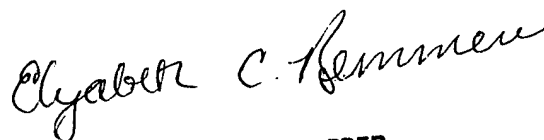
Conclusion

NO CLAIM IS ALLOWED.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Xiaozhen Xie, Ph.D whose telephone number is 571-272-5569. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8:30-5.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Janet L. Andres, Ph.D. can be reached on 571-272-0867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

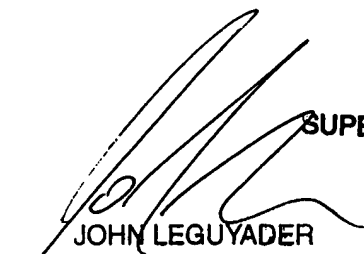


ELIZABETH KEMMERER
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Xiaozhen Xie, Ph. D.
April 25, 2006



JANET L. ANDRES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER



JOHN LEGUYADER
DIRECTOR
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600